

**NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC.**

**CASE NO. C 06 2361 WHA (JCS)**

**BLOCKBUSTER INC.'S**

**EXHIBIT C (Part 1 of 2)**

TO

**JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT**

*filed on November 15, 2006*

AMERICA'S BEST-SELLING DICTIONARY

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Dictionary

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Eleventh Edition

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# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

ELEVENTH  
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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Made in the United States of America

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change, nter. of OF *barater* — more at **BARTRATRY**] *vi* (15c): to trade by exchanging one commodity for another ~ *vt*: to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering — *bar-ter-er* \-tər-ər/ *n*

**barter** *n* (15c) 1: the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2: the thing given in exchange in bartering

**Bartholin's gland** \bär-'thā-lən-z-, 'bär-'l-ən-z-/ *n* [Kaspar Bartholin †1738 Dan. physician] (1901): either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubricating mucus — compare **COWPER'S GLAND**

**bar-ti-zan** \bär-'ti-zən-, 'bär-'ti-'zən/ *n* [alter. of ME *bratasinge*, fr. *bratais* parapet — more at **BRATTICE**] (1801): a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or defense

**Bar-tlett** \bärt-'lēt/ *n* [Enoch Barlett †1860 Am. orchardist] (1847): a pear that has yellowish-green or sometimes red skin and whitish flesh and is the principal commercially produced pear in the U.S.

**Ba-ruch** \bā-'rūk-, 'bär-'rūk-, 'ber-/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Barouch*, fr. Heb *Barukh*]: a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see **BIBLÉ** table

**bar-wa-re** \bär-'wēr-/ *n* (1941): glassware or utensils used in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages

**bary-on** \ber-'ē-, 'bā-'rē-/ *n* [SYV *bary-* (fr. Gk *barys* heavy) + *-on* — more at **GRIEVE**] (1953): any of a group of subatomic particles (as nucleons) that are subject to the strong force and are composed of three quarks — **bary-on-ic** \ber-'ē-'ā-nīk-, 'bā-'rē-/ *adj*

**ba-ry-tes** \bā-'rī-'tēz/ *also* **bar-yte** \ber-'īt/ *chiefly Brit var* of **BARITE**

**barytone** *var* of **BARTONE**

**BAS abbr** 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sciences

**bas-al** \bā-'səl-, 'zəl/ *adj* (1645) 1 *a*: relating to, situated at, or forming the base *b*: arising from the base of a stem (~ leaves) 2 *a*: of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence: **FUNDAMENTAL** *b*: of, relating to, or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism: **MINIMAL** (a ~ diet) *c*: used for teaching beginners (~ readers) — **bas-al-ly** *adv*

**basal body** *n* (1902): a minute distinctively staining cell organelle found at the base of a flagellum or cilium and identical to a centriole in structure — called also **basal granule**, **kinetosome**

**basal cell** *n* (ca. 1903): one of the innermost cells of the deeper epidermis of the skin

**basal ganglion** *n* (ca. 1889): any of four deeply placed masses of gray matter (as the amygdala) in each cerebral hemisphere — called also **basal nucleus**

**basal metabolic rate** *n* (1922): the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest

**basal metabolism** *n* (1913): the turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate

**bas-salt** \bā-'sōlt-, 'bā-/ *n* [L *basaltis*, MS var. of *basanites* touchstone, fr. Gk *basanites* (lithos), fr. *basanos* touchstone, fr. Egypt *dhmw*] (1601): a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagioclase, augite, and usu. magnetite — **bas-salt-ic** \bā-'sōlt-īk/ *adj*

**bas-cule** \bās-'(l)kyūl/ *n* [F, *scesaw*] (1678): an apparatus or structure (as a drawbridge) in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights

**base** \bās/ *n, pl* **bas-es** \bā-'sēz/ [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *basis*, fr. Gk, step, base, fr. *bainein* to go — more at **COME**] (13c) 1 *a* (1): the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2): the lower part of a complete architectural design *b*: the bottom of something considered as its support: **FOUNDATION** *c* (1): a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed; *esp*: one on which the figure stands (2): the length of a base *d*: that part of a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central structure of the organism 2 *a*: a main ingredient (paint having a latex ~) *b*: a supporting or carrying ingredient (as of a medicine) 3 *a*: the fundamental part of something: **GROUNDWORK**, **BASIS** *b*: the economic factors on which in Marxist theory all legal, social, and political relations are formed 4: the lower part of a heraldic field 5 *a*: the starting point or line for an action or undertaking *b*: a baseline in surveying *c*: a center or area of operations: as (1): the place from which a military force draws supplies (2): a place where military operations begin (3): a permanent military installation *d* (1): a number (as 5 in 5<sup>644</sup> or 57) that is raised to a power; *esp*: the number that when raised to a power equal to the logarithm of a number yields the number itself (the logarithm of 100 to the ~ 10 is 2 since 10<sup>2</sup> = 100) (2): a number equal to the number of units in a given digit's place that for a given system of writing numbers is required to give the numeral 1 in the next higher place (the decimal system uses a ~ of 10); *also*: such a system of writing numbers using an indicated base (convert from ~ 10 to ~ 2) (3): a number that is multiplied by a rate or of which a percentage or fraction is calculated (to find the interest on \$90 at 10 percent multiply the ~ 90 by .10) *e*: **ROOT** 6 6 *a*: the starting place or goal in various games *b*: any one of the four stations at the corners of a baseball infield *c*: a point to be considered (his opening remarks touched every ~) 7 *a*: any of various typically water-soluble and bitter tasting compounds that in solution have a pH greater than 7, are capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt, and are molecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or able to give up an unshared pair of electrons to an acid *b*: any of the five purine or pyrimidine bases of DNA and RNA that include cytosine, guanine, adenine, thymine, and uracil 8: a price level at which a security previously declining in price resists further decline 9: the part of a transformational grammar that consists of rules and a lexicon and generates the deep structures of a language — **based** \bāst/ *adj* — **base-less** \bā-'sēs/ *adj* — **off base** 1: **WRONG**, **MISTAKEN** (estimates were way off base) 2: **UNAWARES** (caught off base by the charges)

**base** *vt* **based**; **bas-ing** (1587) 1: to make, form, or serve as a base for 2: to find a base or basis for — usu. used with *on* or *upon*

**base** *adj* [ME *bas*, fr. AF, fr. LL *basissus* fat, short, low] (14c) 1 *archaic*: of little height 2 *obs*: low in place or position 3 *obs*: **BASS** 4 *archaic*: **BASEBORN** 5 *a*: resembling a villain: **SERVILE** (a ~ tenant) *b*: held by villainage (~ tenure) 6 *a*: being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties (as lack of resistance to

corrosion) (a ~ metal such as iron) — compare **NOBLE** *b*: containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals (~ silver denarii) 7 *a*: lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit: **IGNOBLE** *b*: lacking higher values: **DEGRADING** (a drab ~ way of life) — **base-ly** *adv* — **base-ness** *n*

**syn** **BASE**, **LOW**, **VILE** mean deserving of contempt because of the absence of higher values. **BASE** stresses the ignoble and may suggest cruelty, treachery, greed, or grossness (base motives). **LOW** may connote crafty cunning, vulgarity, or immorality and regularly implies an out-raging of one's sense of decency or propriety (refused to listen to such low talk). **VILE**, the strongest of these words, tends to suggest disgusting depravity or filth (a vile remark).

**base angle** *n* (ca. 1949): either of the angles of a triangle that have one side in common with the base

**base-ball** \bās-'bōl/ *n*, *often attrib* (ca. 1815): a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field having four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score; *also*: the ball used in this game

**baseball cap** *n* (1944): a cap of the kind worn by baseball players that has a rounded crown and a long visor

**base-board** \-bōrd/ *n* (1847): a board situated at or forming the base of something; *specif*: a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor

**base-born** \-'bōrn/ *adj* (1591) 1: **MEAN**, **IGNOBLE** 2 *a*: of humble birth *b*: of illegitimate birth

**base exchange** *n* (ca. 1956): a post exchange at a naval or air force base

**base hit** *n* (1874): a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice

**BASE jumping** \bās-'l- / *n* [building, antenna, span, earth] (1982): the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure (as a building, tower, or bridge) or cliff — **BASE jumper** *n*

**base-line** \bās-'līn/ *n*, *often attrib* (1610) 1: a line serving as a basis; *esp*: one of known measure or position used (as in surveying or navigation) to calculate or locate something 2 *a*: either of the lines on a baseball field that lead from home plate to first base and third base and are extended into the outfield as foul lines *b*: **BASE PATH** 3: a boundary line at either end of a court (as in tennis or basketball) 4: a usual, initial set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a control 5: a starting point (the ~ of this discussion)

**base-line-er** \bās-'lī-nər-/ *n* (ca. 1929): a tennis player who stays on or near the baseline and seldom moves to the net

**base-ment** \bās-'mənt/ *n* [prob. fr. *basez*] (1613) 1: the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level 2: the ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture 3: the lowest or fundamental part of something; *specif*: the rocks underlying stratified rocks 4 *chiefly NewEng*: a toilet or washroom *esp*: in a school — **base-ment-less** \-lēs/ *adj*

**basement membrane** *n* (1847): a thin membranous layer of connective tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying lamina propria

**bas-en-ji** \bā-'sen-jē-, 'zēn-/ *n* [prob. modif. of Lingala *mbwa na basen-ji*, lit., dogs of the bushland people] (1937): any of a breed of small curly-tailed dogs of African origin that do not bark

**base on balls** (1884): an advance to first base awarded a baseball player who during a turn at bat takes four pitches that are balls

**base-pair** *vi* (1973): to participate in formation of a base pair (adenine ~s with thymine)

**base pair** *n* (1956): one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on complementary strands of nucleic acid that consist of a purine on one strand joined to a pyrimidine on the other strand by hydrogen bonds holding together the two strands much like the rungs of a ladder and that include adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to uracil in RNA and guanine linked to cytosine in both DNA and RNA

**base path** *n* (1935): the area between the bases of a baseball field used by a base runner

**base pay** *n* (1920): a rate or amount of pay for a standard work period, job, or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances

**base-plate** \bās-'plāt/ *n* (1876): a plate that serves as a base or support

**base runner** *n* (1867): a baseball player of the team at bat who is on base or is attempting to reach a base — **base-running** *n*

**bases** *pl* of **BASE** or of **BASIS**

**bash** \bāsh/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt* (1750) 1: to strike violently; **HIT**; *also*: to injure or damage by striking: **SMASH** — *often used with* in 2: to attack physically or verbally (media ~ing) (celebrity ~ing) ~ *vi*: **CRASH** — **bash-er** *n*

**bash** *n* (1805) 1: a forceful blow 2: a festive social gathering: **PARTY** 3 *chiefly Brit*: **TRY**, **ATTEMPT** (have a ~ at it)

**bashaw** *var* of **FASHA**

**bash-ful** \bāsh-'fōl/ *adj* [obs. *bash* (to be ashamed)] (1548) 1: socially shy or timid: **DIFFIDENT**, **SELF-CONSCIOUS** 2: resulting from or typical of a bashful nature (a ~ smile) *syn* see **SHY** — **bash-ful-ly** \-fōl-ē/ *adv* — **bash-ful-ness** \-fōl-nēs/ *n*

**bas-ic** \bā-'sīk *also* -zīk/ *adj* (1842) 1 *a*: of, relating to, or forming the base or essence: **FUNDAMENTAL** (~ truths) *b*: concerned with fundamental scientific principles: not applied (~ research) 2: constituting or serving as the basis or starting point (a ~ set of tools) 3 *a*: of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a chemical base *b*: having an alkaline reaction 4: containing relatively little silica (~ rocks) 5: relating to, made by, used in, or being a process of making steel done in a furnace lined with basic material and under basic slag — **bas-ic-ly** \bā-'sī-sē-lē/ *adv*

**basic** *n* (1926) 1: something that is basic: **FUNDAMENTAL** (get back to ~) 2: **BASIC TRAINING**

**BA-SIC** \bā-'sīk/ *n* [Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code] (1964): a simplified high-level language for programming a computer

**bas-i-cal-ly** \bā-'sī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* (1903) 1 *a*: at a basic level: in

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ɔr\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar  
\aʊ\ out \ɔh\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \ɛ\ go \ŋ\ hit \ŋ\ ice \ŋ\ job  
\ɒ\ sing \d\ go \d\ law \d\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \d\ foot \d\ foot  
\y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \s, ɹ, æ, ɪ, ʏ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

256 compress • concave

quantity, or volume as if by squeezing (~ a computer file) ~ vi : to undergo compression *syn* see **CONTRACT**

**2** **com-press** \kəm-'pres/ n [MF *compressa*, fr. *compresser* to compress, fr. LL *compressare*] (1599) 1 : a folded cloth or pad applied so as to press upon a body part 2 : a machine for compressing

**com-pressed** \kəm-'prest/ *also* 'kəm-'\ adj (14c) 1 : pressed together : reduced in size or volume (as by pressure) 2 : flattened as though subjected to compression: a : flattened laterally (petioles ~) b : narrow from side to side and deep in a dorsoventral direction — **com-pressed-ly** \kəm-'prest-lē, -'pre-səd-lē/ *adv*

**com-pressed air** n (1669) : air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere

**com-press-ible** \kəm-'pre-sə-bəl/ *adj* (ca. 1691) : capable of being compressed — **com-press-ibil-i-ty** \-pre-sə-'bi-lə-tē/ n

**com-pres-sion** \kəm-'pre-shən/ n (15c) 1 a : the act, process, or result of compressing b : the state of being compressed 2 : the process of compressing the fuel mixture in a cylinder of an internal combustion engine (as in an automobile) 3 : the compressed remains of a fossil plant 4 : conversion (as of data, a data file, or a communications signal) in order to reduce the space occupied or bandwidth required — **com-pres-sion-al** \-'pre-sh-nəl, -'pre-sh-nəl/ *adj*

**compressional wave** n (1875) : a longitudinal wave (as a sound wave) propagated by the elastic compression of the medium — called also **compression wave**

**com-pres-sive** \kəm-'pre-siv/ *adj* (1572) 1 : of or relating to compression 2 : tending to compress — **com-pres-sive-ly** *adv*

**com-pres-sor** \-'pre-sər/ n (1839) : one that compresses: as a : a muscle that compresses a part b : a machine that compresses gases

**com-prise** \kəm-'praɪz/ *vt* **com-prise**; **com-pris-ing** [ME, fr. AF *compris*, pp. of *comprendre*, fr. L *comprehendere*] (15c) 1 : to include esp. within a particular scope (civilization as Lenin used the term would then certainly have *comprised* the changes that are now associated in our minds with "developed" rather than "developing" states — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 2 : to be made up of (a vast installation, *comprising* fifty buildings — Jane Jacobs) 3 : COMPOSE, CONSTITUTE (a misconception as to what ~s a literary generation — William Styron) (about 8 percent of our military forces are *comprised* of women — Jimmy Carter)

*usage* Although it has been in use since the late 18th century, sense 3 is still attacked as wrong. Why it has been singled out is not clear, but until comparatively recent times it was found chiefly in scientific or technical writing rather than belles lettres. Our current evidence shows a slight shift in usage: sense 3 is somewhat more frequent in recent literary use than the earlier senses. You should be aware, however, that if you use sense 3 you may be subject to criticism for doing so, and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as *compose* or *make up*.

**1** **com-pro-mise** \kəm-'pra-mīz/ n [ME, mutual promise to abide by an arbiter's decision, fr. AF *compromisse*, fr. L *compromissum*, fr. neut. of *compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere* to promise mutually, fr. *com-* + *promittere* to promise — more at **PROMISE**] (15c) 1 a : settlement of differences by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions b : something intermediate between or blending qualities of two different things 2 a : concession to something derogatory or prejudicial (a ~ of principles)

**2** **com-promise** *vb* -mised; -mis-ing *vt* (1598) 1 *obs* : to bind by mutual agreement 2 : to adjust or settle by mutual concessions 3 a : to expose to suspicion, discredit, or mischief (his reputation has been *com-promised*) b : to reveal or expose to an unauthorized person and esp. to an enemy (confidential information was *com-promised*) c : to cause the impairment of (a *com-promised* immune system) (a seriously *com-promised* patient) ~ *vi* 1 a : to come to agreement by mutual concession b : to find or follow a way between extremes 2 : to make a shameful or disreputable concession (wouldn't ~ with their principles) — **com-pro-mis-er** n

**compt** \kəunt, 'kəm(p)l/ *archaic var* of **COUNT**

**compt-rol-ler** \kəm-'trō-lər, 'kəm(p)-, 'kəm(p)-\ n [ME, alter. of *controller* controller] (15c) 1 : a royal-household official who examines and supervises expenditures 2 : a public official who audits government accounts and sometimes certifies expenditures 3 : **CONTROLLER** 1c — **compt-rol-ler-ship** \-shīp/ n

**com-pul-sion** \kəm-'pəl-shən/ n [ME, fr. AF or LL; AF, fr. LL *compulsio*, *compulsio*, fr. L *compellere* to compel] (15c) 1 a : an act of compelling: the state of being compelled b : a force that compels 2 : an irresistible persistent impulse to perform an act (as excessive hand washing); *also* : the act itself

**com-pul-sive** \-'pəl-siv/ *adj* (1588) 1 : having power to compel 2 : of, relating to, caused by, or suggestive of psychological compulsion or obsession (~ actions) (a ~ gambler) — **com-pul-sive-ly** *adv* — **com-pul-sive-ness** n — **com-pul-siv-i-ty** \kəm-'pəl-'siv-ə-tē, 'kəm-\ n

**com-pul-so-ry** \kəm-'pəls-rē, -'pəl-sə-\ *adj* (1581) 1 : MANDATORY, ENFORCED (~ retirement) 2 : COERCIVE, COMPELLING (~ measures) — **com-pul-so-ri-ly** \-rē-lē/ *adv*

**com-punc-tion** \kəm-'pən(k)-shən/ n [ME *compunctio*, fr. AF *compunctio*, fr. LL *compunctio*, *compunctio*, fr. L *compungere* to prick hard, sting, fr. *com-* + *pungere* to prick — more at **PUNGENT**] (14c) 1 a : anxiety arising from awareness of guilt (~s of conscience) b : distress of mind over an anticipated action or result (showed no ~ in planning devilish engines of ... destruction — Havelock Ellis) 2 : a tinge of misgiving : SCRUPLE (cheated without ~) *syn* see **PENITENCE**, **QUALM** — **com-punc-tious** \-shəs/ *adj*

**com-pur-ga-tion** \kəm-'(j)pər-'gā-shən/ n [LL *compurgatio*, *compurgatio*, fr. L *compurgare* to clear completely, fr. *com-* + *purgare* to purge] (ca. 1658) : the clearing of an accused person by oaths of others who swear to the veracity or innocence of the accused

**com-pur-ga-tor** \kəm-'(j)pər-'gā-tər/ n (1533) : one who under oath vouches for the character or conduct of an accused person

**com-put-able** \kəm-'pyū-tə-bəl/ *adj* (1646) : capable of being computed — **com-put-abil-i-ty** \-pyū-tə-'bi-lə-tē/ n

**com-put-a-tion** \kəm-'pyū-tā-shən, -'pyū-\ n (15c) 1 a : the act or action of computing : CALCULATION b : the use or operation of a computer 2 : a system of reckoning 3 : an amount computed — **com-put-a-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shə-nəl/ *adj* — **com-put-a-tion-al-ly** *adv*

**com-pute** \kəm-'pyūt/ *vb* **com-put-ed**; **com-put-ing** [L *computare* — more at **COUNT**] *vt* (1616) : to determine esp. by mathematical means (your income tax); *also* : to determine or calculate by means of a computer ~ *vi* 1 : to make calculation : RECKON 2 : to use a computer

**computed tomography** n (1974) : radiography in which a three dimensional image of a body structure is constructed by computer from a series of plane cross-sectional images made along an axis — called also **computed axial tomography**, **computerized axial tomography**.

**computerized tomography**

**com-put-er** \kəm-'pyū-tər/ n, *often attrib* (1646) : one that computes; *specif* : a programmable usu. electronic device that can store, retrieve, and process data — **com-put-er-dom** \-dəm/ n — **com-put-er-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **com-put-er-like** \-līk/ *adj*

**com-put-er-ese** \-pyū-tə-'rēz, -'rēs/ n (ca. 1960) : jargon used by computer technologists

**com-put-er-ise** *chiefly Brit var* of **COMPUTERIZE**

**com-put-er-ist** \kəm-'pyū-tə-rīst/ n (1973) : a person who uses or operates a computer

**com-put-er-ize** \kəm-'pyū-tə-rīz, -tə-rīz/ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1957) 1 : to carry out, control, or produce by means of a computer (*computerized* music) 2 : to equip with computers (~ public schools) 3 a : to store in a computer (~ data) b : to put in a form that a computer can use (~ paperwork) — **com-put-er-iz-able** \-pyū-tə-'rī-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **com-put-er-i-zation** \-pyū-tə-rā-'zā-shən/ n

**com-put-er-nik** \kəm-'pyū-tər-'nīk/ n (1968) : a computer enthusiast or expert

**com-put-er-phobe** \-'fōb/ n (1976) : a person who experiences anxiety about computers and esp. about their uses — **com-put-er-pho-bia** \-pyū-tər-'fō-bē-ə/ n — **com-put-er-pho-bic** \-'fō-bīk/ *adj*

**comr** *abbr* **commissioner**

**com-rade** \kəm-'rad, -rəd, *esp Brit* -'rād/ n [MF *camarade* group sleeping in one room, roommate, companion, fr. OSP *camarada*, fr. *cāmarā* room, fr. LL *camera*, *camara* — more at **CHAMBER**] (1544) 1 a : an intimate friend or associate : COMPANION b : a fellow soldier 2 [fr its use as a form of address by communists] : COMMUNIST — **com-rade-li-ness** \-lē-nəs/ n — **com-rade-ly** *adj* — **com-rade-ship** \-shīp/ n

**com-rad-ery** \kəm-'ra-d(ə)-rē, -rə-drē, -'rād-(ə)-rē/ n (1879) : CAMARADERIE

**Comsat** \kəm-'sət/ *service mark* — used for communications services involving an artificial satellite

**Com-stock-ery** \kəm-'stāk-kə-rē/ *also* 'kəm-\ n [Anthony Comstock + E -ery] (1905) 1 : strict censorship of materials considered obscene 2 : censorious opposition to alleged immorality (as in literature)

**Com-stock-ian** \kəm-'stāk-kən-ə/ *also* 'kəm-\ *adj* (1921) : of or relating to Comstockery

**com-symp** \kəm-'sɪmp/ n [*communist* + *sympathizer*] (ca. 1961) *usu disparaging* : a person sympathetic to Communist causes

**Com-tan** or **Com-tan** \kəm(p)-tē-n, 'kō(n)-tē-n/ *adj* (1846) : of or relating to Auguste Comte or his doctrines — **Com-tan-ism** \kəm(p)-tē-'zəm, 'kō(n)-\ n — **Com-tan-ist** \kəm(p)-tīst, 'kō(n)-\ *adj* or n

**1** **con** \kən/ *vt* **con-need**; **con-ning** [ME *connen* to know, learn, study, alter. of *cunnen* to know, infin. of *can* — more at **CAN**] (13c) 1 : to commit to memory 2 : to study or examine closely

**2** **con** *var* of **CONN**

**3** **con** *adv* [ME, short for *contra*] (15c) : on the negative side : in opposition (so much has been written pro and ~)

**4** **con** n (1589) 1 : an argument or evidence in opposition 2 : the negative position or one holding it (an appraisal of the pros and ~s)

**5** **con** *adj* [by shortening] (1889) : CONFIDENCE (a ~ artist) (a ~ game)

**6** **con** \kən/ *vt* **con-need**; **con-ning** (1896) 1 : SWINDLE (accused of *conning* r-trees out of their savings) 2 : MANIPULATE 2b 3 : PERSUADE, CAJOLE

**7** **con** n (1901) : something (as a ruse) used deceptively to gain another's confidence; *also* : a confidence game : SWINDLE

**8** **con** n [by shortening] (1893) : CONVICT

**9** **con** n [short for *consumption*] (1915) *slang* : a destructive disease of the lungs; *esp* : TUBERCULOSIS

**10** **con** *abbr* 1 [L *conjunct*] **con**sort 2 consolidated 3 consul 4 conjoined

**con-** — see **COM-**

**con-al-bu-min** \kən-'al-'byū-mən/ n [*com-* + *albumin*] (1900) : a protein of the white of egg that binds with metal ions (as of iron and copper)

**con amo-re** \kən-'ə-'mōr-ē, 'kən-'ə-'mōr-(j)ə/ *adv* [It] (1739) 1 : with love, devotion, or zest 2 : in a tender manner — used as a direction in music

**con ani-ma** \kən-'a-nə-'mä, 'kən-'ā-nī-\ *adv* [It, lit., with spirit] (ca. 1906) : in a spirited manner — used as a direction in music

**con-na-tion** \kō-'nā-shən/ n [L *conatio*-, *conatio* act of attempting, fr. *conari* to attempt — more at **DEACON**] (ca. 1837) : an inclination (as an instinct, a drive, a wish, or a craving) to act purposefully : IMPULSE

**1** **con-na-tive** \kō-'nə-tiv, 'kā-, 'kō-'nā-\ *adj*

**con bri-o** \kən-'brē-(j)ə, 'kən-\ *adv* [It, lit., with vigor] (1798) : in a vigorous or brisk manner — often used as a direction in music

**con-c** *abbr* 1 concentrate; concentrated; concentration 2 concrete

**con-ca-nav-a-lin** \kən-'kə-'nə-və-lən/ n [*com-* + *canavalin*, a noncrystalline globulin found in the jack bean, fr. NL *Canavalia*, genus name of the jack bean] (1917) : a protein that occurs in the jack bean and is a mitogen and hemagglutinin

**1** **con-cat-e-nate** \kən-'ka-tə-nət, 'kən-\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* to link together, fr. L *com-* + *catena* chain] (15c) : linked together

**2** **concatenate** \-nāt/ *vt* -nat-ed; -nat-ing (1598) : to link together in a series or chain — **con-cat-e-na-tion** \kən-'ka-tə-'nā-shən, 'kən-\ n

**1** **con-cave** \kən-'kāv, 'kən-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *concavus*, fr. *com-* + *cavus* hollow — more at **CAVE**] (15c) 1 : hollowed or rounded inward like the inside of a bowl 2 : arched in : curving in — used of the side of a curve or surface on which neighboring normals to the curve or surface converge and on which lies the chord joining two neighboring points of the curve or surface

**2** **con-cave** \kən-'kāv/ n (1552) : a concave line or surface







glided one] (1590)  
 century exploration  
 uth or opportunity  
 nder esp. of the Sea  
 ryland, fr. ME (1508)  
 508) : v. m. (1508)  
 —R. L. Stevenson  
 rickos, fr. Elea (Vulgi)  
 ating to a school  
 e developed by Zeno  
 e unreality of motion  
 si-zom n  
 npana, fr. ML  
 ecampane + canope  
 site herb (*Inula heli-*  
 ed in the U.S.  
 o select, fr. e + gen  
 lly selected : chosen  
 l a : chosen for office  
 lect) b : chosen for  
 rt (as by divine law)  
 by vote for an office  
 2 : to make a choice  
 choose (as a counsellor)  
 : business) ~ vt.  
 being elected (as a  
 n  
 cess of electing  
 ed her ~ to the  
 ight, power, or  
 or the election of  
 Monday in November  
 s in the U.S. and  
 (as in private)  
 ectif : to work for  
 er n  
 or filled by popular  
 ection c : based in  
 is an ~ office (2)  
 n school) b : bench  
 al (~ surgery)  
 n another (~ absent)  
 to another : switch  
 lec-tive-ness n  
 ed to vote in an elec-  
 on: as a : any of the  
 Holy Roman Em-  
 he U.S.  
 ) 1 : of or relating to  
 ection (an ~ system)  
 sp : one that elects  
 ritory, jurisdiction, or  
 e entitled to vote  
 l a : electricity (2)  
 ind (electrochemical)  
 : (electroanalysis)  
 a sister of Orestes who  
 :x when it occurs in  
 w of a German elector  
 ] (1885) : a dialect  
 arization has been  
 luced from amber by  
 n amber, electricity, (175)  
 1 or elec-tri-fied  
 ty (an ~ current) (a  
 (an ~ performance)  
 motion (the room  
 plifying sound by elec-  
 ~ guitar) 4 : the  
 \-tri-k(a)-lĕ adv  
 electricity used to  
 a light, automobile, or  
 — called also elect  
 electrocution 2 : the  
 lectrophorus electric  
 ble of giving a static  
 with a distribution of  
 igh forces due to the  
 who installs, maintain  
 es (1646) 1 a : a  
 nd negative forms of  
 (as in a generator)  
 nteraction of electric  
 eals with the phenom

ana and laws of electricity 3 : keen contagious excitement (could feel  
 the ~ in the room)  
 electric organ n (1773) : a specialized tract of tissue (as in the electric  
 cell) in which electricity is generated  
 electric ray n (1774) : any of various round-bodied short-tailed rays  
 electrician n (1774) : any of various round-bodied short-tailed rays  
 (family Torpedinidae) of warm seas with a pair of electric organs  
 elec-tri-fi-ca-tion \i-ˈlek-trə-ˈfī-kā-shən, ˈē-ˈ (1748) 1 : an act or  
 process of electrifying 2 : the state of being electrified  
 elec-tri-fy \i-ˈlek-trə-ˈfī, ˈē-ˈ vt -fīed; -fī-ŋ (1745) 1 a : to charge  
 with electricity b (1) : to equip for use of electric power (2) : to sup-  
 ply with electric power (3) : to amplify (music) electronically 2 : to  
 ply with electricity b (1) : to equip for use of electric power (2) : to sup-  
 ply with electric power (3) : to amplify (music) electronically 2 : to  
 excite intensely or suddenly (the news electrified the nation)  
 elec-tro-acous-tics \i-ˈlek-trō-ə-ˈkūs-īks n pl but sing in constr (1927)  
 a science that deals with the transformation of acoustic energy into  
 a science that deals with the transformation of acoustic energy into  
 electric energy or vice versa — elec-tro-acous-tic \i-ˈlek-ˈtɪk adj  
 elec-tro-anal-y-sis \i-ˈnə-lə-səs n (1903) : chemical analysis by elec-  
 trolytic methods — elec-tro-an-a-lyt-i-cal \i-ˈlīt-i-kəl adj  
 elec-tro-car-dio-gram \i-ˈkār-dē-ə-ˈgrām n (ca. 1904) : the tracing  
 of an electrocardiogram; also : the procedure for producing an  
 electrocardiogram  
 elec-tro-car-dio-graph \i-ˈgrāf n (1913) : an instrument for recording  
 the changes of electrical potential occurring during the heartbeat used  
 esp. in diagnosing abnormalities of heart action — elec-tro-car-dio-  
 graph-ic \i-ˈkār-dē-ə-ˈgrā-fik adj — elec-tro-car-dio-graph-i-cal-ly  
 \i-ˈk(a)-lĕ adv — elec-tro-car-dio-graph-y \i-ˈgrā-fĕ n  
 elec-tro-cau-tery \i-ˈkō-tō-rĕ n (ca. 1884) : cauterization of tissue by  
 means of an instrument heated by an electric current  
 elec-tro-chem-is-try \i-ˈke-mə-strĕ n (1814) : a science that deals with the  
 relation of electricity to chemical changes and with the intercon-  
 version of chemical and electrical energy — elec-tro-chem-i-cal  
 \i-ˈke-mī-kəl adj — elec-tro-chem-i-cal-ly \i-ˈk(a)-lĕ adv — elec-tro-  
 chem-ist \i-ˈke-mīst n  
 elec-tro-con-vul-sive \i-ˈlek-trō-kən-ˈvəl-sīv adj (1947) : of, relating  
 to, or involving convulsive response to electroshock (~ shocks)  
 electroconvulsive therapy n (1948) : ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY  
 elec-tro-cor-ti-co-gram \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈkōr-ti-kō-ˈgrām n (1939) : an elec-  
 troencephalogram made with the electrodes in direct contact with the  
 brain  
 elec-tro-cute \i-ˈlek-trə-ˈkyūt vt -cut-əd; -cut-ŋ [electr- + -cute (as  
 in execute)] (1889) 1 : to execute (a criminal) by electricity 2 : to kill  
 by electric shock — elec-tro-cu-tion \i-ˈlek-trə-ˈkyū-shən n  
 elec-tro-de \i-ˈlek-trōd n (1834) 1 : a conductor used to establish  
 electrical contact with a nonmetallic part of a circuit 2 : an element  
 in a semiconductor device (as a transistor) that emits or collects elec-  
 trons or holes or controls their movements  
 elec-tro-de-pos-it \i-ˈlek-trō-dī-ˈpā-zət n (1864) : a deposit formed in  
 or at an electrode by electrolysis  
 elec-tro-de-pos-ition vt (1882) : to deposit (as a metal or rubber) by electro-  
 lysis — elec-tro-de-pos-ition \i-ˈde-pō-ˈzī-shən, -ˈdē-pō-ˈ-  
 elec-tro-der-mal \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈdər-məl adj (1940) : of or relating to elec-  
 trical activity in or electrical properties of the skin  
 elec-tro-des-ic-ca-tion \i-ˈlek-trō-dē-sī-kā-shən n (1919) : the drying  
 up of tissue by a high-frequency electric current applied with a needle-  
 shaped electrode — called also *fulguration*  
 elec-tro-di-al-ysis \i-ˈlek-trō-dī-ˈā-lə-səs n (1921) : dialysis accelera-  
 ted by an electromotive force applied to electrodes adjacent to the  
 membranes — elec-tro-di-al-ly \i-ˈdī-ə-ˈlīt-ikəl adj  
 elec-tro-dy-nam-ics \i-ˈdī-nā-mīks n pl but sing in constr (1827) : a  
 branch of physics that deals with the effects arising from the interac-  
 tions of electric currents with magnets, with other currents, or with  
 themselves — elec-tro-dy-nam-ic \i-ˈmīkəl adj  
 elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-gram \i-ˈn-ˈse-ˈf(ə)-lə-ˈgrām n [ISV] (1934) : the  
 tracing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph  
 elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph \i-ˈgrāf n [ISV] (1936) : an apparatus for  
 detecting and recording brain waves — elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph-  
 er \i-ˈse-ˈf(ə)-lə-ˈgrā-for n — elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph-ic \i-ˈse-  
 (ə)-lə-ˈgrā-fik adj — elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph-i-cal-ly \i-ˈfi-  
 k(a)-lĕ adv — elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy \i-ˈlā-grā-fĕ n  
 elec-tro-fish-ing \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈfī-shŋ n (1950) : fishing that employs a  
 direct electric current to attract and usu temporarily immobilize fish  
 for easy capture  
 elec-tro-form \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈfōrm vt (1931) : to form (shaped articles) by  
 electrodeposition on a mold — electroform n  
 elec-tro-gen-ic \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈjē-nīk adj (ca. 1890) : of or relating to the  
 production of electrical activity in living tissue (an ~ pump) — elec-  
 tro-gen-esis \i-ˈjē-nə-sīs n  
 elec-tro-gram \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈgrām n (ca. 1935) : a tracing of the electrical  
 potentials of a tissue (as the brain or heart) made by means of elec-  
 trodes placed directly in the tissue instead of on the surface of the body  
 elec-tro-hy-drau-lic \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈhī-ˈdrō-lik, -ˈdrā-ˈ adj (1922) 1 : of or  
 relating to a combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms 2 : in-  
 volving or produced by the action of very brief but powerful pulse dis-  
 charges of electricity under a liquid resulting in the generation of  
 shock waves and highly reactive chemical species (an ~ effect)  
 elec-tro-jet \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈjēt n (1955) : a concentration of atmospheric  
 electric current found in the regions of strong auroral displays and  
 along the magnetic equator  
 elec-tro-ki-net-ic \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈke-ˈnē-tīk, -ˈkī-ˈ adj (1873) : of or relating  
 to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a dif-  
 ference of electric potential  
 elec-tro-ki-net-ics \i-ˈkīks n pl but sing in constr (ca. 1925) : a branch of  
 physics dealing with the motion of electric currents or charged parti-  
 cles  
 elec-tro-less \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈləs, -ˈtrə-ˈ adj (1947) : being or involving depo-  
 sition of metal by chemical means instead of by electrodeposition  
 elec-tro-log-ist \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈlō-jīst n [blend of *electrolysis* and *-logist* (fr.  
 -logy + -ist)] (ca. 1902) : a person who removes hair, warts, moles, and  
 birthmarks by means of an electric current applied to the body with a  
 needle-shaped electrode — elec-tro-log-ist \i-ˈlō-jĕ n  
 elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cent \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈlū-mə-ˈnēs-snt adj (ca. 1909) : of  
 or relating to luminescence resulting from a high-frequency discharge  
 through a gas or from application of a current to a layer of phosphor  
 — elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cence \i-ˈsnt(s) n

elec-tro-ly-sis \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈlō-səs n (1834) 1 a : the producing of  
 chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electro-  
 lyte b : subjection to this action 2 : the destruction of hair roots  
 with an electric current  
 elec-tro-lyte \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈlīt n (1834) 1 : a nonmetallic electric conduc-  
 tor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2 a : a sub-  
 stance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes  
 an ionic conductor b : any of the ions (as of sodium or calcium) that  
 in biological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the  
 flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells)  
 elec-tro-lyt-ic \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈlīt-ik adj (1842) : of or relating to electrolysis  
 or an electrolyte (an ~ cell); also : produced by or used in electrolysis  
 (~ copper) — elec-tro-lyt-i-cal-ly \i-ˈlīt-i-k(a)-lĕ adv  
 elec-tro-lyze \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈlīz vt -lyzəd; -lyz-ŋ (1834) : to subject to  
 electrolysis  
 elec-tro-mag-net \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈmag-nət n (1831) : a core of magnetic  
 material (as iron) surrounded by a coil of wire through which an elec-  
 tric current is passed to magnetize the core  
 elec-tro-mag-net-ic \i-ˈmag-nē-tīk adj (1821) : of, relating to, or pro-  
 duced by electromagnetism — elec-tro-mag-net-i-cal-ly \i-ˈtī-k(a)-lĕ adv  
 electromagnetic pulse n (1963) : high-intensity electromagnetic radi-  
 ation generated by a nuclear blast high above the earth's surface and  
 held to disrupt electronic and electrical systems  
 electromagnetic radiation n (1902) : energy in the form of electro-  
 magnetic waves; also : a series of electromagnetic waves  
 electromagnetic spectrum n (ca. 1934) : the entire range of wave-  
 lengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from  
 gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light  
 electromagnetic unit n (1855) : any of a system of electrical units  
 based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents  
 electromagnetic wave n (1906) : one of the waves that are propagated  
 by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field in-  
 tensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet,  
 X rays, and gamma rays  
 elec-tro-mag-net-ism \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈmag-nē-ti-zəm n (1828) 1 : mag-  
 netism developed by a current of electricity 2 a : a fundamental phys-  
 ical force that is responsible for interactions between charged particles  
 which occur because of their charge and for the emission and absorp-  
 tion of photons, that is about 100 times weaker than the strong force,  
 and that extends over infinite distances but is dominant over atomic  
 and molecular distances — called also *electromagnetic force*; compare  
 GRAVITY 3a(2), STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE b : a branch of physical  
 science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and  
 magnetism  
 elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal \i-ˈmē-ˈkā-nī-kəl adj (1888) : of, relating to, or  
 being a mechanical process or device actuated or controlled electrical-  
 ly; esp : being a transducer for converting electrical energy to mechan-  
 ical energy — elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal-ly \i-ˈk(a)-lĕ adv  
 elec-tro-met-al-lur-gy \i-ˈmē-tə-ˈlūr-jĕ, esp Brit -mə-ˈlā-lor-ˈ n (1840) : a  
 branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current  
 either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat  
 elec-tro-me-ter \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈmē-tər n (1749) : any of various instru-  
 ments for detecting or measuring potential differences or ionizing radi-  
 ations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between  
 charged bodies  
 elec-tro-mo-tive force \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈmō-tīv-, -trə-ˈ n (1827) : something  
 that moves or tends to move electricity : the potential difference de-  
 rived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing  
 through the source (as a cell or generator)  
 elec-tro-myo-gram \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈmī-ə-ˈgrām n (1917) : a tracing made  
 by an electromyograph  
 elec-tro-myo-graph \i-ˈgrāf n [electr- + myo- + -graph] (1948) : an in-  
 strument that converts the electrical activity associated with function-  
 ing skeletal muscle into a visual record or into sound and is used to di-  
 agnose neuromuscular disorders and in biofeedback training — elec-  
 tro-myo-graph-ic \i-ˈmī-ə-ˈgrā-fik adj — elec-tro-myo-graph-i-cal-  
 ly \i-ˈfi-k(a)-lĕ adv — elec-tro-myo-graph-y \i-ˈmī-ə-ˈgrā-fĕ n  
 elec-tron \i-ˈlek-trən n [electr- + -on] (1891) : an elementary particle  
 consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602 x  
 10<sup>-19</sup> coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109 x 10<sup>-31</sup>  
 kilogram or about 1/1836 that of a proton  
 electron cloud n (1926) : the system of electrons surrounding the nu-  
 cleus of an atom  
 elec-tro-neg-a-tive \i-ˈlek-trō-ˈnē-gə-tīv adj (1813) : having a tenden-  
 cy to attract electrons — elec-tro-neg-a-tiv-i-ty \i-ˈnē-gə-tīv-ə-tĕ n  
 electron gas n (ca. 1929) : a population of free electrons in a vacuum  
 or in a metallic conductor  
 electron gun n (1924) : an electron-emitting cathode and its surround-  
 ing assembly (as electromagnets in a cathode-ray tube) for directing,  
 controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons  
 elec-tron-ic \i-ˈlek-trā-nīk adj (1902) 1 : of or relating to electrons  
 2 a : of, relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the  
 methods or principles of electronics (~ fuel injection) b : imple-  
 mented on or by means of a computer : involving a computer (~  
 banking) 3 a : generating musical tones by electronic means (an ~  
 organ) b : of, relating to, or being music that consists of sounds elec-  
 tronically generated or modified 4 : of, relating to, or being a medium  
 (as television) by which information is transmitted electronically (~  
 journalism) — elec-tron-i-cal-ly \i-ˈnī-k(a)-lĕ adv  
 elec-tron-i-ca \i-ˈlek-trā-nī-kə n [prob. fr. *New Electronica*, recording  
 label of the Brit. firm Beechwood Music Ltd.] (1994) : dance music fea-  
 turing extensive use of synthesizers, electronic percussion, and samples  
 of recorded music or sound  
 electronic countermeasure n (1962) : the disruption of the operation  
 of an enemy's equipment (as by jamming radio or radar signals)  
 electronic mail n (1975) : E-MAIL

\ə\ about \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ nsh \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar  
 \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \h\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job  
 \j\ sing \d\ go \d\ law \d\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \l\ loot \l\ foot  
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision. beige \k, n, œ, u, v\ see Guide to Pronunciation







666 itaconic acid • ivy

**It-a-con-ic acid** \i-tə-'kē-nik-ə\ n [ISV. anagram of *aconitic acid*, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(COOH)<sub>2</sub>, fr. *aconite*] (ca. 1872): a crystalline dicarboxylic acid C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> obtained usu. by fermentation of sugars with molds (genus *Aspergillus*) and used as a monomer for polymers and polyesters

**Ital** *abbr* Italian; Italicized

**Ita-li-an** \ə-'tāl-yən, i- also -i-ə\ n (14c) 1 a: a native or inhabitant of Italy b: a person of Italian descent 2: the Romance language of the Italians

**Ita-lian adj** (15c): of, relating to, or characteristic of Italy, the Italians, or Italian

**Ita-lian-ate** \i-yə-'nāt\ v -at-ed; -at-ing *often cap* (1567): ITALIANIZE

**Ita-lian-ate** \i-nōt, -nāt\ *adj* (1572): Italian in quality or characteristics

**Ita-lian dressing** n (ca. 1902): a salad dressing flavored esp. with garlic and oregano

**Ita-lian greyhound** n (1743): any of a breed of toy dogs resembling the standard greyhound in miniature

**Ita-lian-ize** *often cap, Brit var of ITALIANIZE*

**Ita-lian-ism** \ə-'tāl-yə-'niz-əm, i- also -i-ə\ n (1594) 1 a: a quality characteristic of Italy or the Italian people b: a characteristic feature of Italian occurring in another language 2 a: specialized interest in or emulation of Italian qualities or achievements b: promotion or love of Italian policies or ideals

**Ita-lian-ize** \ə-'tāl-yə-'niz, i- also -i-ə\ v -ized; -iz-ing *often cap, vi* (ca. 1611): to act Italian; *specific*: to follow the style or technique of recognized Italian painters ~ *vi*: to make Italian (as in appearance or behavior) — **Ita-lian-i-za-tion** \i-tāl-yə-'nā-'zā-shən\ n

**Ita-lian parsley** n (1972): a flat-leaved parsley

**Ita-lian sandwich** n (ca. 1953): SUBMARINE 2

**Ita-lian sonnet** n (1613): a sonnet consisting of an octave rhyming *abba abba* and a sestet rhyming in any of various patterns (as *cde cde* or *cdc dcd*) — called also *Petrarchan sonnet*

**Ita-li-c** \ə-'tāl-ik, i-, i-ə\ *adj* (1598) 1 a: of or relating to a type style with characters that slant upward to the right (as in "these words are italic") — compare ROMAN b: of or relating to a style of slanted cursive handwriting developed in the 15th and 16th centuries 2 *cap*: of or relating to ancient Italy, its peoples, or their Indo-European languages

**Italic** n (1676) 1: an italic character or type 2 *cap*: a branch of the Indo-European language family that includes Latin, Oscan, and Umbrian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

**Ita-li-cise** *Brit var of ITALICIZE*

**Ita-li-cize** \ə-'tāl-ə-'sīz, i-, i-ə\ v -cized; -ciz-ing (1795) 1: to print in italics or underscore with a single line 2: EMPHASIZE (the microphone ~s every curdled top note — P. G. Davis) — **Ita-li-ci-za-tion** \i-tāl-ə-'zā-'zā-shən\ n

**Ita-lo-** \i-'tāl-ə\ also \i-'tāl-ə\ *comb form* 1: Italian (*Italophile*) 2: Italian and (*Italo-Austrian*)

**Ita-lo-philic** \i-'tāl-ə-'fī(-ə)\ *adj* (ca. 1902): friendly to or favoring what is Italian — *Italophile* n

**Itch** \itʃ\ v [ME *icchen*, fr. OE *giccan*; akin to OHG *jucchen* to itch] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 a: to have an itch (her arm ~ed) b: to produce an itchy sensation (long underwear that ~es) 2: to have a restless desire or hankering for something (were ~ing to go outside) ~ *vi* 1: to cause to itch 2: VEX, IRRITATE

**Itch** n (bef. 12c) 1 a: an uneasy irritating sensation in the upper surface of the skin usu. held to result from mild stimulation of pain receptors b: a skin disorder accompanied by such a sensation; esp: a contagious eruption caused by a mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) that burrows in the skin and causes intense itching 2 a: a restless usu. constant often compulsive desire (an ~ to travel) b: LUST, PRURIENCE — **Itch-i-ness** \i-'tʃ-ə-'nəs\ n — **Itchy** \i-'tʃ-ē\ *adj*

**It'd** \i-'tād, id\ (1859): it had; it would

**-ite** n suffix [fr. L *-ita, -itas*, fr. Gk *-itēs*] 1 a: native: resident (Brooklynite) b: descendant (Ephraimite) c: adherent: follower (Jacobite) (Puseyite) 2 a (1): product (metabolite) (2): commercially manufactured product (ebonite) b: ITOL (mannite) 3 [NL *-ites*, fr. L]: fossil (ammonite) 4: mineral (erythrite): rock (anorthosite) 5 [F, fr. L *-ita, -ites*]: segment or constituent part of a body or of a bodily part (somite) (dendrite)

**-ite** n suffix [F, alter. of *-ate* -ate, fr. NL *-atum*]: salt or ester of an acid with a name ending in *-ous* (nitrite)

**Item** \i-'tēm, i-'təm\ *adv* [ME, fr. L *fr. ita* thus] (14c): and in addition • ALSO — used to introduce each article in a list or enumeration

**Item** \i-'təm\ n (1561) 1 *obs*: WARNING, HINT 2: a distinct part in an enumeration, account, or series: ARTICLE 3: an object of attention, concern, or interest 4: a separate piece of news or information 5: a couple in a romantic or sexual relationship

*syn* ITEM, DETAIL, PARTICULAR mean one of the distinct parts of a whole. ITEM applies to each thing specified separately in a list or in a group of things that might be listed or enumerated (every item on the list). DETAIL applies to one of the small component parts of a larger whole such as a task, building, painting, narration, or process (leave the details to others). PARTICULAR stresses the smallness, singleness, and esp. the concreteness of a detail or item (a description that included few particulars).

**Item** \i-'təm\ *vi* (1601) 1 *archaic*: COMPUTE, RECKON 2 *archaic*: to set down the particular details of

**Item-ize** *Brit var of ITEMIZE*

**Item-i-za-tion** \i-'təm-'zā-'zā-shən\ n (1894): the act of itemizing; also: an itemized list

**Item-ize** \i-'təm-'zā\ v -ized; -iz-ing (1857): to set down in detail or by particulars • LIST (itemized all expenses)

**It-er-ance** \i-'tər-ən(t)s\ n (1604): REPETITION 1a

**It-er-ant** \i-'rənt\ *adj* (1626): marked by repetition, reiteration, or recurrence (~ echoes)

**It-er-ate** \i-'tər-'rāt\ v -at-ed; -at-ing [L *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, fr. *iterum* again; akin to L *iter* he, that, *ita* thus, Skt *itara* the other, *iti* thus] (1533): to say or do again or again and again: REITERATE

**It-er-a-tion** \i-'tər-'rā-shən\ n (15c) 1: the action or a process of iterating or repeating; as a: a procedure in which repetition of a sequence of operations yields results successively closer to a desired result b: the repetition of a sequence of computer instructions a specified number of times or until a condition is met — compare RECURSION 2: one execution of a sequence of operations or instructions in an itera-

tion 3: VERSION, INCARNATION (the latest ~ of the operation)

**It-er-a-tive** \i-'tər-'rā-tiv, -rə-\ *adj* (15c): involving repetition; as pressing repetition of a verbal action b: relating to or being iterative of an operation or procedure — **It-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*

**Ithy-phal-lic** \i-'thī-'fāl-ik\ *adj* [LL *ithyphallicus*, fr. Gk *ithyphallos* *ithyphallos* erect phallus, fr. *ithys* straight + *phallos* phallus] (1751) 1: of or relating to the phallus carried in procession in ancient Greece of Bacchus 2 a: having an erect penis — usu. used of figures in a representation b: OBSCENE, LEWD

**Itin-er-an-cy** \i-'u-n-ən(t)-sē\ n (1789) 1: a system (as in the Methodist Church) of rotating ministers who itinerate 2 a: the act of itinerating b: the state of being itinerant

**Itin-er-ant** \i-'rənt\ *adj* [LL *itinerant-, itinerans*, pp. of *itinerari* to journey, fr. L *itiner-, iter* journey, way; akin to *Hitt iter* way, L *ire* to go more at issue] (ca. 1576): traveling from place to place; esp: concerning a circuit (~ preacher) — **Itinerant** n — **Itin-er-ant-ly** *adv*

**Itin-er-ary** \i-'tī-nə-'rē-ē, ə-, chiefly Brit -i-'nə-'rē\ n, pl -ar-ies (16c) 1: the route of a journey or tour or the proposed outline of one 2: travel diary 3: a traveler's guidebook — **Itinerary** *adj*

**Itin-er-ate** \i-'tī-nə-'rāt, ə-\ v -at-ed; -at-ing (1775): to travel a prescribed or judicial circuit — **Itin-er-a-tion** \i-'tī-nə-'rā-shən\ n

**-itious** *adj* suffix [L *-icius, -itius*]: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of (excrementitious)

**-itis** n suffix, pl -itides also -itides or -ites [NL, fr. L & Gk; L, fr. Gk] (fr. *of -itēs -ite*) 1: disease or inflammation (bronchitis) 2 *pl*: -itides: condition likened to a disease — chiefly in nonce formations (televisionitis)

**It'll** \i-'təl\ (1824): it will; it shall

**ITO** *abbr* International Trade Organization

**-itol** n suffix [ISV *-ite* + *-ol*]: polyhydroxy alcohol usu. related to a ring (mannitol)

**Its** \its, əts\ *adj* (ca. 1507): of or relating to it or itself esp. as possessive agent, or object of an action (going to ~ kennel) (a child proud of ~ first drawings) (~ final enactment into law)

**It's** \its, əts\ (ca. 1555): it is; it has

**It-self** \i-'self, ə-, Southern also -sɛf\ *pron* (bef. 12c) 1: that identifies one — compare IT 1 — used reflexively (watched the cat giving ~ a bath), for emphasis (the letter ~ was missing), or in absolute constructions (~ a splendid specimen of classic art, it has been exhibited throughout the world) 2: its normal, healthy, or sane condition — **Itself**: in its own nature: INTRINSICALLY (was not in itself bad)

**It-ty-bit-ty** \i-'tē-'bī-'tē\ or **It-sy-bit-sy** \i-'sē-'bī-'sē\ *adj* [prob. fr. *bit*: talk for little bit] (1938): extremely small: TINY

**ITU** *abbr* 1 International Telecommunication Union 2 International Typographical Union

**ITV** *abbr* instructional television

**-ity** n suffix, pl -ities [MF *-itē*, fr. L *-itāt-, -itas*, fr. *-i-* (stem vowel of *adjs.*) + *-itā-, -itās* -ity; akin to Gk *-itē-, -itēs* -ity]: quality: state: degree (alkalinity) (theatricality)

**IU** *abbr* international unit

**IUD** \i-'ju-'dē\ n (1965): INTRAUTERINE DEVICE

**-ium** n suffix 1 [NL, fr. L, ending of some neut. nouns] a: a chemical element (sodium) b: cation (tetrazolium) 2 *pl* -iums or -ia [NL, L, fr. Gk *-ion*]: small one: mass — esp. in botanical terms (pollinia)

**IV** \i-'vē\ n, pl IVs [intravenous] (ca. 1955): an apparatus used to administer a fluid (as of medication, blood, or nutrients) intravenously; also: a fluid administered by IV

**IV** *abbr* intravenous; intravenously

**-ive** *adj* suffix [MF *-ive*, fr. L *-ivus*]: that performs or tends toward (indicated) action (amusive)

**I've** \i-'v, əv\ (1586): I have

**Iver-mec-tilin** \i-'vər-'mek-tin\ n [perh. fr. *dī-* + NL *avermittilis* (spec. epithet of *Streptomyces avermiltis*, bacterium from which it is derived + E *-ect-* (of unknown origin) + *-in*] (1981): a drug mixture of structurally similar semisynthetic lactones that is used in veterinary medicine as an anthelmintic, acaricide, and insecticide and in human medicine to treat onchocerciasis

**IVF** *abbr* in vitro fertilization

**Ivied** \i-'vēd\ *adj* (ca. 1771) 1: overgrown with ivy 2: ACADEMIC

**Ivo-ry** \i-'vō-rē, i-'və-rē\ n, pl -ries [ME *ivoire*, fr. AF *ivoire*, *ivoire*, *ivore*, *eboreus* of ivory, fr. *ebor-, ebur* ivory, fr. Egypt *ib, ibw* elephant, *iv* (13c) 1 a: the hard creamy-white modified dentine that composes tusks of a tusked mammal (as an elephant, walrus, or narwhal) by tusk that yields ivory 2: a variable color averaging a pale yellow *slang*: TOOTH 4: something (as a piano key) made of ivory or of a similar substance — **Ivory** *adj*

**Ivo-ry-bill** \i-'bil\ n (1787): IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER

**Ivo-ry-billed woodpecker** \i-'bīld-ə\ n (1811): a very large black-and-white woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) of the southeastern U.S. and Cuba that has a showy red crest in the male and is presumed extinct in the U.S.

**Ivory black** n (1634): a fine black pigment made by calcining ivory

**Ivory nut** n (ca. 1847): the nutlike seed of a So. American *Podocarpus* (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*) containing a very hard endosperm used in carving and turning — compare VEGETABLE IVORY

**Ivory tower** n [trans. of F *tour d'ivoire*] (1911) 1: an impractical often escapist attitude marked by aloof lack of concern with or interest in practical matters or urgent problems 2: a secluded place that affords the means of treating practical issues with an impractical often escapist attitude; esp: a place of learning — **Ivory-tower** *adj* — **Ivo-ry-tow-er-ish** \i-'tāu-(ə)-'rīsh\ *adj*

**Ivo-ry-tow-ered** \i-'tāu-(ə)'rd\ *adj* (1937): divorced from reality and practical matters (an ~ recluse)

**Ivy** \i-'vē\ n, pl ivies [ME, fr. OE *ifig*; akin to OHG *ebah* ivy] (bef. 12c) 1: a widely cultivated ornamental climbing or prostrate or sometimes shrubby chiefly Eurasian vine (*Hedera helix*) of the ginseng family with evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries 2: POISON IVY 3 *often cap*: an Ivy League college

